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is clearly aid the constitution to ex el impuritior, either by the bowels, the akin, or the kidneys.

In a few days a Naw Tra will be presented to the public, the use of which will cure

Buight's Dispass,

and all affections of the Kidneys Urettis, and Urethra, and Bladder. It is safe and pleasant, and one tris will an eff of i valce. It will be sold at 10 cents per package.

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Price 50 cents per bottle. This article is warranted.

THE BEST ARTICLE OF SARSAFARILLA. in the world. ONE THOUSAND GROSS NOW READY, in quantities one dozen in a package, to one grove.

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ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.
THE BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER KNOWN, price 25 cents each. All the above articles are sold at No. 294 Canal-at., and No. 4 Union-square,

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LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, \$25 and #30 - Warrauted at G. C. ALLEN's, No. 415 Broadway, door below Canal st.

"THE UNION, THE WHOLE UNION, FURS, FURS, FURS, BRIOW COST No 321 Canal et.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE.—Rehable, Harmless and instantaneous, Black or Brown. Factory, No. 51 Sarolay et Bold and applied at BAYGHALOR'S Wig Factory. No. 16 Bord at TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE most accurate timekeepers in the world.

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various Dr. Ricos s water proof, multipedal Tutts. Also, t Various le Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins, always of band. No. 2 Barclay-st. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA It Shands S CALCINED SLASSIAN

Is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

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CROUP! CROUP! CROUP! Dr. E. B. Foore's Masseric Group Tipper worn about the neck at night, is warranted to percent Group Price \$1. For sale at the Drug Stores or the principal effice No. 548 Broadway, N. Y. Sent by mail on receipt of the price, postage paid.

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New Bork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Ro notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Verer is intended for inaction must be authenticated by name and address of the writer—not necessarily for put tion, but as a guaranty for like good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

The large increase in the circulation of THE TREBUNE renders it necessary that it be put to press at a much earlier bour than heretofore, and we will thank advertisers to send in their advertisements as early in the day as possible.

The mails for Europe by the steamship America, from Boston, will close at the New-York

Mr. Colfax of Indiana has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives instructing the Postmaster-General to discontinue the United States mail in the rebellious States.

Mr. Hunter of Virginia, who for fifteen years has been Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate of the United States, yesterday asked to be excused from further service, on the ground that the majority in the Senate was about to be transferred to the Republicans, by the withdrawal of seceding Senators. He was excused.

The singular manner in which Georgia has seceded-preserving the postal and revenue laws, and retaining the officers of the United Statesis thought to be inspired by an ingenious calculation that trade will be drawn from Charleston to Savannah, between which cities strong jealousy and rivalry have always existed.

In consequence of the refusal of the Mayor of Boston to take measures to protect the Anti-Slavery Convention which is to meet in that city on Thursday next, an order has been introduced in the Massachusetts Senate to consider the expediency of appointing the Boston police by State authority.

A telegraphic report from Springfield, Ill., by way of St. Louis, expresses the belief that Mr. Lincoln is in favor of a National Convention, and of the restoration of the line of demarcation be tween Slavery and Freedom on the parallel of 360 30'. When Mr. Lincoln sees fit to express his views on the state of affairs, they will prob ably not come to us by way of St. Louis.

The evident determination of Mr. Hunter and other leading politicians of Virginia to plunge that State into the vortex of disunion is prompted by the expectation that in the new Confederacy Virginia will have a controlling influence, and Mr. Hunter be the first President. It is possible that these ambitious dreams may be yet disappointed.

In the Senate, yesterday, according to our congressional report, Mr. Cameron announced his readiness to sustain the compromise propositions of Mr. Bigler for the surrender of Northern rights and Republican principles, and was duly complimented by the Southern Senators. This, we presume, will be sufficient to settle his claims to a ceat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. If he be truly reported, he may be considered to have formally separated from the Republican party.

Brooklyn was thrown into a state of great excitement last evening by a report that the United States Navy-Yard was to be attacked by a mob. The Mayor asked the assistance of the Metropolitan Police, which was promply granted. The Marines at the Navy-Yard were put under arms. The militia of Brooklyn were also notified to be in readiness, and four regiments assembled at their armories. Full particulars of this strange affair are given by our reporters.

The secession of traitors from Congress is rapidly going on, and will soon restore that body to a sound and healthy condition. Six of the Alabama delegation withdrew from the House yesterday. From the Senate, in addition to the previous withdrawals of the Senators from South Carolina and | Wigfell, in the Executive Sessions which re-

Mississippi, the announcement was made resterday that Messrs. Clay and Pitzpatrick of Alabama, and Mallory and Yulee of Florida, have formally withdrawn. In announcing their departure, Mr. Clay was greatly agitated and Mr. Mal lory shed tears and was overcome with emotion

MR. CORWINS SPEECH.

Mr. Corwin of Ohio yesterday made a speech in the House, which, like his recent report from the Committee of Thirty-three, was a singular mixture of sense and folly. Under the first category may justly be placed his remark that if a State chooses to withdraw herself from connec tion with the other States, and to decline to avail herself of the benefits conferred by the Union, it does not follow that every law vital to the existence of the Union, and necessary to the carrying out of all the aims of the Union, may not be enforced without disturbing the peace of the State. In the midst of the absurd miscon ceptions now so common on the subject of what is called coercion, this concise and cogent statement of the case cannot fail to have great weight with the public. Nobody proposes to conquer or invade the seceding States. All that the Federal Government has to do to preserve the Union is to stand on the defensive, and restrain the rebels from violations of the laws, from aggressions on the other States, and from unlawful and treasonable intercourse with foreign nations. All this can be effected without invasion of any State, and, unless the rebels thenselves conmence the conflict, without blood-

We may also place to the credit of the sen sible side of Mr. Corwin's speech his declaration that the passage of Personal Liberty laws by the States, to prevent the kidnapping of their free citizens into Slavery, cannot possibly have any first on the rights of Southern men, or on the efficiency of the Fugitive Slave law, which depends not on the State Courts, but on the Courts of the United States, for its execution. In the face of the gross misrepresentations so industriously spread on this subject, the truth cannot too often or too plainly be stated that the Personal Liberty laws are not intended to conflict with any provision of the Constitution, or to nullify any law of the United States. The States that have passed them have merely exercised their unquestionable right to throw around their own citizens the ordinary legal and constitutional safeguards against kidnapping.

Prominent among the weak parts of Mr. Corwin's speech is the assertion that it is the duty of the Free States to suppress any publication tending to incite domestic insurrection in the South, and to punish the author or authors thereof. Abstractly this proposition is not without a show of reason, but practically as interpreted by the slaveholders, it involves the most flagrant violations of the liberty of the press. Among the latest intelligence from the South we find a striking manifestation of the peculiar notions there entertained on the subject of incendiary publications. A Postmaster in Alabama has sent back to the North packages of The N. Y. Times, Harper's Weekly, and, wonderful to relate, The N. Y. Observer, on the ground that these journals are calculated to excite domestic insurrection. Is Mr. Corwin so infatuated, so ignorant of the spirit of the Free States as to imagine that they will ever consent to a censorship of this or for serious refutation.

Mr. Corwin's vindication of the Republican party from the imputation of designing to interfere with Slavery in the States was able and conclusive. But it was scarcely needed. The attempt to open the eyes of the South on this point is nearly useless for the simple reason, that none are so blind as those who will not see The slaveholders who rule the South are perfectly aware of the real position and principles of the Republicans. Their apprehensions on the subject of Congressional interference with Slavery in the States are only a pretense to cover and palliate ambitious and treasonable designs.

TREASON AT WASHINGTON.

We may search the history of treason, and the biographies of conspirators, in all governments, ancient and modern, without finding parallel for the effrontery and cool audacity of the traitors at our Federal capital. For ex-

Floyd, for a year before he left the Cabinet was the head of a treasonable conspiracy against the United States, as much more atrocious and imposing than Arnold's, as all the forts, and arsenals, and navy-yards, in the South, are more numerous and more valuable to the country now, than was West Point to the patriots of the Revolution. And when this arch traiter was detected in his plottings, instead of running away by night like his prototype, Arnold, he avows and vindicates his treasonable acts in the face of the President and Cabinet, complains that he is thwarted in his designs, resigns upon the express ground that he is not permitted to complete them and instead of being handed over by his official associates to the public authorities for trial and execution, is allowed to draw his salary and retire from Washington to Virginia, there to carry n his schemes for overthrowing the Government

South Carolina, after levying war against the United States, seizing their forts and arsenals. nsulting their flag, stealing their money, and maltreating and murdering their citizens, sends three traitors to the capital city of the Government which they are trying to subvert, to open negotiations with its President as to the terms upon which it will surrender to them its public property and munitions of war, and acknowledge the ndependence of the revolted State. Instead of being sent to prison as conspirators, or seized and shot as spies, they are allowed to exchange protocols with the Government, and finally return home, throwing Parthian arrows at its Chief Magistrate, and vowing vengeance against

Toombs, in his incendiary speech the other day in the Senate, delivered in the presence of a crowded auditory, again and again said, "Here stands a Secessionist and a traitor!" He threw the gauntlet in the teeth of his loyal colleagues, and dared them to take it up. Grave Senators looked on with amazement, while coconspirators in the calleries cheered him with the wildest plaudits. The audacious Secessionist and traiter." having derided and defied the Government to which he had sworn allegiance, and comited his tempestous wrath in the faces of his colleagues, coolly walked up to the Treasury. lemanded and received his mileage and salary, and then started for Georgie to aid in precipi tating that State into the revolution.

sulted in the confirmation of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War, backed and cheered on by Slidell, Benjamin, Mason, and Polk, taunted the Governmen with weakness and imbecility-declared that the Star of the West had been driven in terror out of Charleston harbor, and that for the first time in the history of the country "the stars and stripes had turned tail and sneaked away without the Government daring to fire a gua to protect them"-that the Administration did not dare to send her back under the protection of the Federal arm, but had succumbed to South Carolina. And the name of this brawling traitor. with those of his brother conspirators, is daily called by the Secretary of the Senate, to record their votes on measures affecting the public weal They use the franking privilege of the Govern ment, its mails, its official seals, to hatch and promote treason. And in due time, they and their co-traitors of the House of Representatives, after doing all the harm they can by remaining at Washington, will draw their pay from the Federal coffers, pack up their stationery, go home, and take up arms against the Constitution and the Union. Is there another Government on earth that

would permit such a spectacle to be exhibited

before Christendom! Of course, England,

France, Russia, and all the first-class powers of Europe look on with mingled amazement and pity; while inferior States, and even crumbling Turkey, curl their lips with contempt. As to Mexico and the feeble Republics of the South, whose existence is a chronic revolution, they point scornful fingers at their once haughty but now humbled neighbor of the North, and cry, " How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer son of the morning! Art thou also become weak as we? Art thou become like unto us? And how do our rulers, yea, some of our Republican lawgivers, propose to break up this conspiracy, maintain the Government, and win back the respect and confidence of foreign nations? Why, by making concessions to th Arnolds-by compromising with the Burrs Instead of standing by the Constitution, and en forcing the laws, and sending the leaders in the rebellion to the Courts for trial and punishment, and putting down the mob of Secessionists by the strong arm, they hope to entice the former back to loyalty by yielding to their treasonable de mands, while the latter are to be dispersed by shower of mellifluous rhetoric, the great public to be amused in the mean time by an endless procession of propositions for passing pernicious laws, and adopting unnecessary and unprincipled amendments of the Constitution! Is this states

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL AND MARY LAND.

manship? Is it not, rather, charlatanism when

viewed from one stand-point, and cowardice

when viewed from another ?

While the effort of a handful of compromi is to see what can be done for Slavery, a far more powerful body are eager to know what in this emergency can be done for Freedom. We are, doubtless, in a crisis of the nation's fate. But that crisis does not involve, as too many suppose, the existence of the Government, nor our national greatness or prosperity. It simply involves the relations of Slavery and of some of the Slave States to the common Government. But those who suppose the excistally injurious to the nation, or will lower it prestige, or diminish its power, labor under misapprebension. It is not for us to determine, at this stage of

events, whether any such excision is probable, or even possible. But there are some things which require no ghost to declare them. Among them is this: that in no event is the State of Maryland going to be allowed to sail away from the Federal Union, carrying the capital of that Union at her prow. The modern rule of the Secessionists, that a se ceding State may rightfully capture all the property of the United States lying within limits formerly under its jurisdiction, no matter how such property may have been alienated, and paid for, and subsequently improved for national uses, may be convenient doctrine to preach, but that it will be acquiesced in is not to be believed. The United States own their forts, their arsenals. their public buildings, everywhere. But most especially do they own their capital. And the people o the United States will not hearken to a suggestion of its surrender to any separate State, or to any imaginary confederacy of fillibustering States. Washington is the national capital. And so it will remain until in some distant and peaceable hereafter the whole country shall demand a more central location for it. But that is a remote contingency. In the present crisis, this capital will be retained at whatever cost. Our attitude before the world demands it. We may slough off some Slave States without injury. We cannot surrender the capital without humiliation. Every man must see, therefore, that it cannot and will not be done.

If Maryland wants to bring on the trial of strength between the Free and Slave States on this question, she can do it. And if she attempts secession, with the design of taking Washington o a Southern Confederacy, she will do it. she attempt secession any way, she is just about as certain to bring on that conflict. And if that conflict comes, Maryland will be its theater, and its sole theater. Her soil will be the battle ground of contending forces, until it is trampled nto mire and ruin. Any man may see that, un less he shuts his eyes and refuses to see. Who ever might deprecate that result, or whoever night wish to avoid it, would be powerless to avert the dreadful certainty of such a catastrophe.

But is it said that in the possible event of eparation, Maryland wants to go with her sisters? Very well, then, let the Free States make her a sister. As a State holding a large property in slaves, she may take counsel of her appre pensions and fear to remain with the Free States. Let those apprehensions be removed by liberal offer to buy all her slaves, and to make a full compensation to every slaveholder who desires to sell. Let us pay to Maryland twenty millions, or forty millions of dollars for her slaves, no matter what the sum, and thus ease the minds of her people on that score. Maryland may thus doubly enrich herself. First, by a vast increase of her cash capital through the sale of her slaves. Second, by the enhancement of the value of her lands to the mount of at least twenty dollars an acrethrough the tide of free emigration that would at once set in upon the State.

Let the same thing be done for Missouri, for Delaware, for Arkansas, and for Texas. Let us buy out Slavery north of the Potomae and west | we entreat them to believe that the party, as a

of the Mississippi. This is a compromise in behalf of freedom, of nationality, of future power would achieve, the sum would not be worthy a moment's consideration.

FAVORABLE AND NOVEL RESULTS OF SECESSION.

The Free States are about to witness a revival of business, and of their industrial interests generally, through the operation of Secession. It will undoubtedly soon become necessary to blockade the seaports of the seceding States, and to repeal the laws making them ports of foreign entry. As soon as this is done, the whole trade of those States will be thrown back upon the Northern and North-western railroads. And the business now transacted at New-Orleans, Mobile Charleston, Savannah, and the ports of every other seceding State, will be transferred to the Free-State ports, and to Baltimore, if the fools do not succeed in getting a majority in Maryland for Secession. If Maryland keeps quiet, Baltinore will soon receive an impulse in her trade such as has not been known for years. But if Maryland absconds, Baltimore must suffer the penalty, and what she might enjoy will be divided among the Northern cities. But, however Maryland may act, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, are going to profit largely by Secession. The whole Southern trade must center at these points. Cotton and every other Southern product must travel North to find an outlet. New-Orleans will be ruined, and Mobile, and Savannah, and Charleston. Wilmington, Norfolk, Richmond, and Baltimore, will follow suit, if Secession embraces the States in which these ports lie. There is no help for it. When the laws making them ports of entry are repealed, they will be sealed to all but contraband trade. This contraband trade will smount to nothing, because there will be no obstruction and no hindrance to traffic inland, and through Free State ports. All the operations of trade will be carried on as now, only through new channels. The embargo will be unique, and its operation most curious and most instructive.

It is highly probable that but a brief period will elapse before the whole race of Southern statesmen who have brought on the present disorders and mischief in the South will be tumbled overboard as the greatest set of political charlatans that ever mismanaged and complicated public affairs. They will be disgraced at home, and disgraced abroad. To see the South shrink and wither while the giant North flourishes and expands under the operation of Secession tactics, will be too much to bear. The popular indigna tion must rise and expel the proud and passion ate incapables from every position of influence.

We could exult over the inevitable industrial results of Secession to the North, but for the feeling of pain and mortification we must expe rience at witnessing sister States suffer so muc from the folly of their political leaders. But the result must come. The Free States will, without an effort, and against their will, reap a rich harvest from the Secession movement. And under it, the South will decline and finally colapse, in utter humiliation. And this will not result from bloody wars, but from the peaceful operations of the laws of trade. Severe as the esson is, it is one we cannot now afford to lose. We have gone too far for that. It will be worth all and more than all it will aget

We have faith that this Union and Govern ment will come forth from the present trials like fine gold thrice purified. Slavery will not be abolished by the movement, for the Federal Government will, as a constitutional duty, protect the Slave States wherever protection shall be needed. But the Slave Power, as a political element in our Government, will be utterty humiliated, and overthrown, and its present lead-

ers be disgraced and driven into retirement. Now we patriotically beg of all sides, not to let us hear anything more of compromises. Let this Secession movement go on just so far as it most advantageous things that ever happened to this Government, and to the cause of rational Freedom. We believe that Secession will prove to be what in pathology is termed, a self-limiting disease. It will cure itself, only let it have its natural run. It is a political varioloid that will purge the system of even worse distempers, and renovate and improve the constitution. It is retreshing storm in the political atmosphere clearing away the clouds and vapors and murky gloom of years, and which will give us clear and settled weather and a joyous and enduring sunshine over the whole land.

Again we say, gentlemen on all sides ! hands off. Do not meddle. Do not compromise. Be patient. Be forbearing. The Secession movement under a firm administration will settle itself; and we shall all live to rejoice that we were spared to see the day that this negro question in this country was brought to a head. And this too, with less disturbance to material interests than was ever thought to be possible. So much, the exceeding folly of the Slaveholders seems now to guaranty

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Conservation is the normal condition of elderly and respectable gentlemen of property and standing, and it does not surprise us, therefore, to find some of the leading commercial men of this city in favor of a compromise that shall heal our present national strife, and endeavoring to persuade themselves that any given proposition which seems to promise to meet the exigency of the times may be assented to without any sacrifice of principle. It does not surprise us even that Messrs. Pelatiah Perit, Luther Bradish, Wm. E. Dodge, Henry A. Hurlbut, and perhaps others of the Committee of Merchants who met last week in the Chamber of Commerce, and who, on the 6th of November last, voted the Republican ticket, should be anxious for peace, and we rejoice that they should come forward at such time to use their large influence to that end. But we pray them to use that influence wisely; and we cannot believe that they have given to the subject the consideration its importance demands, when they sanction as a reasonable and satisfactory compromise that proposed by the Committee of the Border States. The important point in that compromise is the

proposition relating to the question of Slavery in the Territories. The fixed and irrevocable determination of the Republican party on the extension of Slavery was announced in November, and in it Mr. Perit and the other gentleme we have named coincided. If they are moved to recede from that determination because traitors to the Government have risen in arms against it.

whole, have suffered no such rever-al of judgment, the South was threatening the destruction of The but are firmer to-day, for that very reason, on the Union, less violently than now, indeed, but and greatness. It would not take a hundred wrong and inexpedency of the extension of threatening it as now out of her devotion to nearn millions to do it, and to effect the purpose it Slavery than they were three months ago. The Slavery in preference to the interests of white very efforts taken to compel them to repeal their men, Mr. James Brooks, then, as now, editor of convictions have only served to convince them of this same Express, raised his courage so far a their justice and truth, and to give them to make these declarations; assurance doubly sure that there is neither safety. nor peace, nor prosperity for the nation while the question remains open, or while the attempt is continued to settle it by granting new life to Shivery beyond the domain where it still drags on its disastrous and cruel existence. We entreat these venerable citizens to remember the words of wisdom that fell years ago from the lips of Webster and Calhoun, and a host of others as great and wise, and to believe that the conscientious conviction of the Northern people on this subject can never be repressed, and tha any agreement to that end made by Congress, or Convention, or Committee, is, at best, an

unwise and childish expedient to put off a crisis that must be met as surely as there is a future. Nay, more; we arge upon these gentlemen still another consideration. If they are willingas the eighteen hundred thousand of their associates in the late election are not-to belie their convictious, and consent that Slavery may exist south of latitude 36° 30', are they prepared to agree that it must be established in all territory that now belongs or ever can belong to this Confederacy south of that latitude! Are they willing so to amend that noble legacy of our fathers, the Constitution of the United States, made to "the Blessings of LIBERTY to ourselves and our "posterity," that no territory can ever be admitted to the Union south of 36° 30 unless Slavery shall be therein established by law Such is the proposition of the Border States Committee. The right of choice is never to be given to the people. We may go on annexing country after country-Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies, however far, in the providence of God and in the lapse of time, this Government may extend its jurisdic tion, wherever it goes, south of 36° 30' it is to carry Slavery with it, not as a matter of choice to the people who may inhabit those regions, but as a fundamental law of the parent State. "South of that line," says the Committee, " neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall bereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African Slavery." No matter what the climate may be; no matter what the character of the people; no matter what the nature of its industry, its products, its capabilities; from the moment it is recognized as Territory of the United States, that moment, ipso facto, Shavery is legal throughout its length and breadth. Where Slavery goes, Free Labor does not go, is an established fact of history and a natural law. To declare that all Territory south of 360 30 shall be open to Slavery, is to declare with the same emphasis of organic law that in all such regions freedom shall not exist.

Are Messrs. Perit, Bradish, and their associates ready to adopt this proposition as the funda mental rule of this Republic? In a word, are they ready to engage in a conspiracy to force Slavery upon an unwilling people ? for that is what their compromise amounts to. If they are, can they persuade themselves that the people of the North will ever consent to so stultify and humilists themselves? If they do they may be assured that they are only "laying up wrath for a "day of wrath" to which this present crisis is like an infant's anger.

ONE JEW AND A COUPLE OF CHRISTIANS.

When men are out of money they go to the Jews

but we never have expected to find Prof. Mors

and Hiram Ketchum so short of speech as to be obliged to ask Rabbi Raphall to speak for them. The Rabbi, however, has been induced to repeat his Fast Day discourse, of which we have said all that we think it worth while to say. except that we cannot but express the opinion that twenty-four hours in a good old-fashioned Spanish Inquisition would materially open the Rabbi's eyes, and so in some sort benefit him. even if he did come from the rack a perfect india-rubber man. What Dr. Raphall's views are worth, on the subject of Slavery, in this day and generation, i. e., what they are worth to professed Christians, even admitting that he is learned in Old Testaments and Old Talmuds, in which Mr. Heiprin has proved him to be profoundly ignorant, we certainly cannot conceive. If Prof. Morse and Esquire Ketchum are to pin their faith to the Rabbi's phylacteries, then the sooner both of them are circumcised, the better for their souls and their consistency. Will Prof. Morse say that the New Testament teaches no new duties of self-sacrifice, benevolence, and of broad human charity ? Hiram Ketchum is to swear by the Mosaic Law. why does he accept a part of it and leave the rest! Does he adhere to the "eye for an eye," and the "tooth for a tooth" system ! Does h sacrifice goats, kids, and rams? Does he keep the Passover, or the seven days' feast of unleavened bread ! Does he keep a Sabbath on the first day of the seventh month? Does he observe the Sabbatical year? Or the jubilee of the fiftieth year? Ah! that he would, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof !" Does Prof. Morse suppose that the Lord would be augry, if a " flat-nosed," or " a broken-footed, or a broken-" handed or crooked-back man, or a dwarf were made a Doctor of Divinity ! Does he start with abhorrence when, before a smoking sirloin, cooked to a turn, he notices that the gravy fol lows the knife, and does he, remembering that the Jews were forbidden to eat blood, discard gravy from the dish? What nonsense it is for him, then, an intelligent man, to rest himself upon the misinterpreted teachings of the Old Testament, and upon the decisions of a pretentions Jewish priest, who cannot by any possibility, according to Prof. Morse's doctrine, get by St Peter and into Heaven! With all due civility, we must say to the Professor that he knows better. And as for Hiram Ketchum, will be have the New-York statutes abolished and Leviticus or Deuteronomy enacted in their stead He might as well insist that the tables in our legislative halls shall be made of shittim wood, two cubits being the length thereof, and a cubi the breadth thereof, and a cubit and a half the hight thereof, according to the prescription in he book of Exodus.

The Express has the following brave pronunci

" We pro est, too, in the name of the Rights of Man, and of We pro est, too, in the name of the Rights of Man, and of Liberty, spainst the further catenaton of Slavery in North America. The curse which our mother country inflicted open us, is spite of our fathers' remonstrances, we domand, shall never blight the virgin soil of the North Pacific. But we will not pour out the blood of our countrymen, if we can help it, to turn a Free into a Stars coll.

We will not spend from fifty to a hundred militons of dollars.

per year to make a slave-market for any portion of our country-men.

The Union at it is, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union, we will stand by to the last, but an

more territory is our watchword-unless it be FRUE. Everybody knows that what Mr. Brooks said then meant nothing; everybody knows that what he says now means nothing. For months he has been engaged with all his little might in cheering on the traitors who are conspiring to destroy the Government, and now he comes and tells us that if we will agree to a compromise which will force Slavery on the people of the Territories south of 36° 36' against their will and in defiance of all their efforts, then the Union must and SHALL be preserved, and he will even fight for

THE LATEST NEWS

it. Faugh!

PECHIVED RY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861. VIRGINIA.

The action of the Virginia Legislature, so far from being conciliatory, as is supposed in some quarters, precludes any probability of adjustment, by making demands little short of those preferred by South Carolina. Her conspirators are prompted by ambitious designs in favoring the disunion movement, under the idea that Virginia will control the policy of the projected coufederacy, and Mr. Hunter be provisional President. They are ready to sacrifice the State to this selfish idea.

THE PENSACOLA POST-OFFICE.

The Postmaster-General has very properly closed the Post-Office at Pensacola in consequence of the flagrant violation of the rules of the Department and the seizure of public correspondence. Letters intended for delivery or distribution at that point, are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office here under official instructions. It is intended to apply this penalty in all other cases where similar infringements are practiced, which is one of most efficient remedies for secession.

If Gov. Pickens does not give positive assurance that the mails will not be interfered with, the office at Charleston will be discontinued immediately.

WITHDRAWAL OF SENATORS. Messrs. Davis, Clay, Fitzpatrick, Mallory, and

Yulee, delivered valedictories in the Sennte, and formally withdrew. Mr. Davis was decorous. earnest, and made a favorable impression. Mr. Clay was bitter and criminative. Mr. Mallory read an indictment against the North, which his colleague, the Israelite without guile, quite approved. All these patriots expect to come back before long, and most of them are rather sorry to go.

Mr. Hunter has resigned the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, preparatory to the transfer of his free-trade dogmas to the Utopian Republic which Messrs. Keitt, Yancey, and Slidell are now constructing, with African Slavery for the corner-stone.

THE TREASURY.

Gen. Dix states in a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means, after a careful examination of the condition of the Treasury, so far as is now practicable, that \$20,000,000 will be required to carry on the Government till the 1st of July, in addition to the ordinary revenue from all source and Treasury notes already granted. This amount is provided for in Mr. Morrell's Tariff bill in the shape of a loan, which the Secretary of the Treasury, probably, will be authorized, by joint resolution, to convert into Treasury notes at his discretion. Mr. Cobb's report entirely misrepresents the state of the finances, and even now there may be other heavy liabilities discovered, which will swell the aggregate still more.

THE SECESSION OF GEORGIA. The terms upon which Georgia has secoded, preserving the postal and revenue laws, and retaining the officers of the United States, have excited much comment here. This course is calculated, if not intended, to draw off the trade of South Carolina, and build up Savannah to the ruin of Charleston, which has already sucrificed all her foreign commerce, and is fast losing the demestic trade. This sham is likely to provoke much irritation in South Carolina, as she was urged on by Mr. Toombs and others, who are now profiting by her precipitancy. Mr. Iverson, who was so very hot for secession, yet retains his sent in the Senate, though Georgia has nominally retired.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS. Louisiana is expected to secede this week, and Texas next. After their withdrawal, the delage will be over, and the Senate be more comfortable by Mr. Shdell's absence, who intends returning to Plaquemine.

MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Corwin attracted a large audience to the House, and elaborated, with much ability and force, the positions taken in his report from the Committee of Thirty-three. Though the speech possessed less of his peculiar characteristics than con mon, and was mainly devoted to a philosophical examination of the subject in hand, still it made much impression, and was heard with undivided attention. He completely demolished all charges attributing designs to the Republicans of interfering with Slavery in the States, by exposing their absurdity and impossibility in such a manner as to render them ridiculous and puerile.

Mr. Millson followed, in a calm and conservaive review of the controversy, in which he deprecated the rashness of South Carolina now and heretofore, and demonstrated logically that secession was no remedy for the alleged aggressions and grievances. He blamed the South for adancing test propositions, which impaired their real rights, and tended to combine the North in solid column against them. The extremists were quite exercised by his candor and rebuke.

THE KANSAS ADMISSION BILL. "If the Southern Secondonists will not accept the olive branch of Crittenden, the North to a man will then cry as Jackson didbut with an amendment hitched on establishing a but with an amendment hitched on establishing a Little more than thirteen years ago, when